

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1881.

NO. 64

CARR HOLDS THE FORT.

Couriers Arrive With an Account of the Apache Massacre and Fight.

The Troops Are Surprised But Make a Gallant and Desperate Defence.

Gen. Carr Leads a Remnant of His Force Back to Safety.

The Imprisoned Troops Waiting For Reinforcements.

The Country Swarming With Bloodthirsty Apaches.

National Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 5.—A special from Tucson says the delay in getting tidings of Col. Carr and his command is believed to be caused by the numerous streams which have swollen from the recent rains in the mountains. The telegraph line to Fort Apache has been down for several days, and the distance is over 100 miles, a portion of which must be doubled.

Lieutenant Kerr, post adjutant at Camp Lowell, who is well acquainted with Carr's method of dealing with the Indians, places no reliance on the carriers, and believes that he will yet turn up with a portion of his command. Troops have begun to arrive from California. Company A, Twelfth infantry, and company I, Eighth infantry, passed through Tucson yesterday on their way to the front. Several more companies will pass through to-day, if not detained by wash-outs on the Southern Pacific railroad. It is now raining heavily.

Two friendly Apache chiefs, Eskemazin and Langela, advised the settlers on the lower San Pedro three days ago to leave for Tucson, that something bad was brewing among the Indians on the reservation. One hundred and fifty Indians, supposed to be Mesqueras, attempted to board the west-bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific road yesterday fifteen miles west of Deming. It is believed that they are on their way to join the White Mountain Indians.

It is reported that a rancho was attacked near Camp Bowie yesterday and the entire family of seven persons killed. Signal lights were observed on all high peaks of mountains to the northwest last night and south as far as the Chiricahua mountains northeast of Tombstone.

Advices from Camp Thomas state that there is nothing yet direct from Apache. A Mr. Hethcock, of Phoenix, who left there the 30th ult., reached Thomas last night. He says he saw no Indians on the road and did not hear of the massacre until he reached that place. He says Col. Carr went out with eighty men, a company of Indian scouts, and the following officers: Capt. Hentig, Lieutenants Stanton, Cruise, and Dr. McCreary, and Col. Carr's men.

A WHOLESALE REVOLT.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—Troops for Arizona left this city this morning by special train, to go through as speedily as possible. The belief of the army officers is that all the Arizona Apaches have joined in the revolt.

Despatches from Fort Thomas say there are no couriers from Fort Apache. Indian runners report that in an attack on the fort a Mexican captain General Carr's horse into the parade ground, recklessly drawing the fire of the troops and returning the fire as he rode off unhurt. It is reported that Lieutenant Gordon and seven men were killed.

A train passing Wilma was pursued four miles. The men are leaving their farms in the neighborhood of Bowie and preparing for defence at that station. A large number of Indians are in the vicinity.

Indian runners lately arrived here continue to confirm previous reports. Col. Biddle, with a small force, left for Camp Apache yesterday afternoon. There is no longer any doubt but that there will be a general outbreak of all Apache Indians, and exposed settlements which are on every side of the reservation must suffer severely.

A dispatch from Tucson says Major McLeiland, with sixty men of the Sixth cavalry, have left Lowell for Fort Thomas. They go via old Fort Grant, to observe the movements of the lower San Pedro. If half the reports are true, there is a fear of a general uprising of the Apaches, which means a war of extermination. Nothing further is learned from the scene of the massacre, the women and children being moved from Thomas to Grant.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Secretary Kirkwood to-day received the following dispatch from Indian Agent Tiffany:

"SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA. "Reports come in that affairs at Cibicene are not so bad as reported. Captain Hentig, sixty cavalrymen and ten others were killed. The Indian losses are large. Col. Carr and others who were reported killed, are not killed. I am co-operating with the military and am fully prepared, with my scouts and employees. The agency is in no danger. Can stand off all the hostiles and will."

CARR STILL HOLDS THE FORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—12:30 a. m.—The following are the details of the fight between Gen. Carr and the Apaches: Fort Apache, September 1. Gen. Carr and the sixth cavalry left here August 29, with troops D and E, sixth cavalry, and company A, Indian scouts, one hundred and five men and six officers, with the intention of arresting an Apache medicine man who had been endeavoring to get the Indians to break, and reached Cibicene creek, forty-five miles west of here at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 30th. They found six hundred Indians camped there, and arrested the medicine man without resistance. The command then went a few miles from the main Indian village and camped, and the pack train unloaded, when Indians began arriving from every point, but keeping along the range of bluffs, some three hundred yards off. Some of the Indian scouts having at this time left their own camp and came into the camp of the troops.

Capt. Hentig ordered them to leave and while doing so, an Indian turned and fired, killing Capt. Hentig, instantly. Fight then became general. The troops formed a skirmish line and drove the Indians back some distance. The hostiles were killed by the first volley and the herd stampeded. The fight began at 4 o'clock, lasting nearly three hours, until darkness, when the Indians drew off toward their own camp. It is impossible to tell how many of the hostiles were killed. In council it was decided to make a large force. There was but one way out of camp, though a bad canyon herd was rounded up, and it was found that the D troops had lost thirty-three horses and the E troops eight, and in its pack train seven mules and several badly shot.

Troops formed a skirmish line around the entire camp, keeping them out of the post. The fight lasted until dark, when the Indians drew off. Capt. Gordon, successor to Capt. Hentig, was wounded in the leg. There were no other casualties. Firing during the first hour was very heavy from the hostiles. We believe that we can keep them out of the post, but no more.

They hastily gathered up the dead, and found seven men and one officer (Captain Hentig) killed. They buried them inside the tent of Carr, which, with everything but the saddles and ammunition, was left on the field as a blind to cover their retreat. Three badly wounded soldiers were placed on horses, and at 11 o'clock the command started for this post. One of the wounded men died at 4 o'clock the next morning.

The Indians did not follow, evidently thinking them still at Cibicene. Gen. Carr made a forced march, not stopping anywhere until he reached the post at 4 p. m. on the 31st. His troops were badly used up with hunger and fatigue. The hostiles are swarming through the country, and came within a mile of the post this morning. They burned several buildings, stampeded a large herd of cattle and then drew off to the mountains. Couriers who started out were killed within twenty miles of here; also several more are out on escort duty, besides four citizens. This is reported by a friendly Indian spy, who came north of us and is suffering hourly. We can do nothing but hold the fort until reinforcements reach us.

The Indians have cut the telegraph lines every few miles.

LATER.

At 2 o'clock the Indians began firing into a party at the graveyard that were burying the dead and drove them into the post and then fired into the post from the bluffs on every side.

September 2, 10 a. m.—We still hold the fort. The enemy yesterday was very warm for about two hours. We have sent messages by couriers—by Corporal Wagner on the night of the 12th, and Private Welsh at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and also on the morning of the 14th, and noon 31st. Welsh is the only one who has reached Camp Thomas. He started on his return on Monday, September 1, and has not been heard from since.

SHINKEL'S SKIN.

How He Lost the Cornell Boys Their Race.

National Associated Press. NEW YORK, September 5.—The Cornell crew, excepting Shinkel, arrived this morning on the steamer Bain of the National line. C. C. Cornell, commander of the Cornell fleet and captain of the crew, J. G. Allen, J. Lewis, Jr., J. Read and A. H. Cones, were in the party. Shinkel's name was on the passenger list, his passage having been engaged in advance, but he was left in London, others of the crew refusing to associate with him. The members of the crew, dissatisfied and feeling bad, reached the St. Nicholas hotel before meeting a reporter, and there found a letter from Prof. Burbank, the Cornell professor of military sciences, directing Chase and the crew to stay as little as possible, especially to newspaper men.

Commodore Chase says he has full evidence of Shinkel's guilt. All will come out in due time. When he left London Shinkel had no money, and had none up to the time of the race. The day after the race a gentleman whose name Chase will not give said that Shinkel had asked where he could buy a draft on New York, and he was directed. After that he had a diamond ring and plenty of money, and was seen about jewelry stores, &c.

On reaching London, Chase, for the crew, told him of their suspicions and demanded that he exonerate himself. They demanded to search him and his luggage for the correspondence draft and other alleged evidence, and he said they might search the luggage but not him. They did neither but told him they would have nothing more to do with him. He did not see him after that, but heard that he was seen in London the day before they left. A member of the Vienna regatta committee, name withheld, offered Chase an affidavit that he knew Shinkel had sold out to betting men for 1,500 florins. Chase refused the details of the information.

J. K. Lewis, No. 2 in the boat, who steered, says he noticed Shinkel was not rowing after the start as strong as he should, and embarrassing the boat, but he rowed better just as he fell over than before. He neither fainter nor vomited, although he tried to, and got out of the boat and walked home without difficulty. Next morning he appeared anxious, as if looking for some one, went to the window repeatedly, and left the hotel without breakfast. When next seen he had the ring and money.

Allen, No. 3, against whom Shinkel fell, says he groaned, but neither fainter nor had a fit. None of the men have engaged rooms here but will leave the city by the afternoon train.

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VOORHEES' OPINION.

In Which He Reflects Upon Arthur and the Cabinet's Powers.

National Associated Press. THREE HOURS, Ind., September 5.—The Gazette to-day publishes an interview with Hon. Dan Voorhees, democratic United States senator from this state, on the question of the vice president assuming the duties of the office of the chief executive in case of the president's disability. After reviewing the many singular features of the case he says that the cabinet has no right to declare the "inability" of the president, or to invite the vice president to act in his place. The duties of the cabinet officers are specified by law, and they cannot go beyond them.

What kind of proclamation could the cabinet issue on this subject? What clause of the constitution or what section of the statutes of the United States could they cite as authority for interfering with the question at all? And if the cabinet is to determine the inability of the president, would they not also have to determine his recovery? If we are to submit the questions of physical and mental capacity to persons unauthorized by law to decide them, I think, after all, we had better go to the doctors with them. The truth is, however, that the people must determine them through their representatives in congress.

Question.—At the event of the president's death, what, in your opinion, would be President Arthur's policy, and what is your estimate of his ability and fitness for the office?

Answer.—I have not the slightest disposition to speak in disparagement of Mr. Arthur, but, in my candid opinion, he is less fitted for the office of president on the score of ability, training in politics, official experience and intimate surroundings and advisers, than any man whose name was ever seriously canvassed in connection with that great position. I think the whole country distrusts him, perhaps as much as I do.

There will be a rush to worship the rising sun if he attains the powers, but at heart the feeling of the country is the same as I express. If, however, in the inscrutable providence of God he is to become president, I wish him success in all his undertakings, and prosperity, and I will assist him all I can, but I must be permitted to doubt. In my opinion his policy will be a personal one.

He is sandwiched permanently between Grant and Conkling. As faithfully as an administrator with will annexed, will he carry out their wishes. They are both full of the most intense grievances. Grant remembers his defeat at Chicago with a bitterness that makes him brutal and savage on that subject. Conkling dwells on his defeat at Albany with a keen, undying purpose, and that is to get even with his enemies. These two men are both strong in their different ways, and when combined as they are, they constitute a power which will control absolutely every step of Arthur's administration.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Guarding the Czar—Gambetta Takes a Tumble—Jeff Davis.

National Associated Press. LONDON, September 5.—The Dantzig Gazette says the czar will go to Germany by sea, landing at Dantzig. More than usual precautions for safety will be taken.

PARIS, September 5.—The platform on which Gambetta was speaking, addressing a meeting of the new burg yesterday, gave way, precipitating every one upon it to the ground. A scene of wild confusion followed, but no one was hurt.

LONDON, September 5.—Archibald Billing, M. D. M. A. F. R. S., is dead, aged 90.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 5.—A nihilist organ, The Will of the People has made its appearance here.

DUBLIN, September 5.—There is considerable excitement in Limerick, occasioned by some boycotting. The reinforcements of the constabulary have been ordered.

LONDON, September 5.—The steamer Dido, sent to search for possible survivors of the Teuton, has returned to Cape Town after a fruitless search. She went as far as Dyer's island with out seeing or hearing of shipwrecked people.

LONDON, September 5.—Lowell, United States minister, has asked Earl Granville, foreign secretary, to permit medical inspection in the case of Walsh, the American arrested under the coercion act.

JEFF DAVIS IN ENGLAND. The Globe this evening, says that Mr. Jefferson Davis arrived at Liverpool Sunday in the steamer Bernard Hall, from New Orleans. He is not in good health. After a short stay at the Adelphi hotel, he left for London by the Midland railroad express. He declined to be interviewed.

LAKING HEARD FROM. LIMERICK, September 5.—Mr. Larking, of the New York Irish World, speaking at Burr, King county, to-day, made a violent attack on Sir Wm. Harcourt, secretary, as a supporter of a murderous oligarchy, and said that so long as the people adhere to the laws of the land, league they would have the assistance of

American money. He expressed the hope that they would soon be in a position to fight for their independence. LONDON, September 5.—A dispatch from California says that the syndicate, established in 1881, for the purpose of opening up Australian and American markets to Indian tea, reports that its operations have been very successful. Plentiful rain has fallen in Mysore and the harvest prospects are much improved.

THE READING STOCK.

A Saucy Circular on Goven's Management of the Road.

LONDON, September 5.—A circular letter issued by Messrs. John Taylor & Co. in reply to an attempt through the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph to depreciate the bona fide character of the deferred bond issued by the Philadelphia and Reading railway, which issue has been largely and favorably commented upon by the London and provincial press, has excited great attention. The Times repeats the circular in full. The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon it, says: "Messrs. John Taylor & Co., one of the parties who acted as stock brokers for the Philadelphia and Reading railway company's issue of deferred bonds at the beginning of this year, have addressed a circular to the shareholders of this company, commenting upon the publication in America of an incomplete and garbled list of its subscribers. To that issue the circular is very ably written, and may be commended to the careful study of all interested in the Philadelphia & Reading property, and the bitter struggle carried on between Franklin B. Gowen and his opponents, for the possession of this property. Fair play appears to us to have long since been passed, so far as the latter are concerned."

CRIME'S CALENDAR.

A Double Murder and Other Wicked Deeds.

National Associated Press. NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 5.—A Sparta special to the Banner says that S. J. R. Swafford shot and killed his father, James Scott, and Eli Paul, and wounded one of Paul's sons. Scott was trying to prevent a difficulty between Swafford and Paul and was shot accidentally. Swafford had not been arrested up to to-day.

SHOT DEAD. Haywood Meadows, a prominent citizen of Warren county, was shot dead in his door, seven miles from McMinnville, yesterday. His young son, Floyd, was arrested on suspicion and placed in jail. Meadows was married the 28th of August.

A FIEND LET LOOSE. SHARPSVILLE, Ind., September 5.—Charles Harlan, a convict, escaped from the penitentiary by the late Governor Williams, on a sentence of murder, last night stabbed six times and instantly killed James Bess. The murderer escaped.

ANOTHER FATAL SHOT. MEMPHIS, September 5.—At Buffalo, Tenn., Stephen Terrill was shot and killed by Joseph M. Gray. The latter escaped.

Chicago Responds. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. CHICAGO, September 5.—The board of trade adjourned this afternoon until the 7th, in accordance with the governor's proclamation, recommending Tuesday as a day for prayer for the president's recovery. Business throughout the city will generally be suspended.

Rowell Weakens. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. LONDON, September 5.—Rowell, the president, wrote a letter declining Hart's challenge in a six days' walking match. He said he had eleven challenges on hand, and would not make any matches before November or December, if he did then.

A Coming Fight. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, September 5.—There is every prospect of the proposed prize fight between John S. Sullivan of Boston, and Paddy Ryan of Troy, for \$5,000 a side and the championship of the world.

Another Reb. Gone. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. BALTIMORE, Md., September 5.—Dr. Lloyd Howard, resident physician at quarantine, was accidentally drowned this morning at the foot of Broadway, while stepping from a tug to the wharf. He was forty years of age, and served as a surgeon in the confederate army during the civil war.

No Cattle Disease. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. CHICAGO, September 5.—The treasury cattle commission, appointed for the purpose of investigating the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia and kindred diseases throughout the west, have returned from an investigating tour made to Peoria. They report the cattle sheds used in connection with the distilleries and breweries as being in good condition. They found no trace whatever of any disease nor anything to lead them to suppose it existed in the west.

Indicates. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5.—For the upper lakes: Partly cloudy weather and occasional rain; variable winds, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature. For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Partly cloudy weather, local rains, shifting to northerly, stationary barometer and stationary or lower temperature.

The only place in the city where Jos. Schlitz's Milwaukee beer is found on draught is the Merchants Exchange, cor. 16th and Dodge St. If

HE'S ON THE WAY.

The President Whirling Away From the Potomac's Malarial Shores.

The Start Made Early This Morning Under Favorable Auspices.

No Trouble Anticipated by the Change to the Sea Shore.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5.—The physicians say this morning that the president is fully as well as he was yesterday, and that no new complication is threatening him. The pulse still keeps about 100, and the temperature a little high. Both are attributed to the president's restlessness during the night. All the evening his mind was full of going away. He would ask whether the car had arrived, how soon he would start, where he would be located at Long Branch and many other questions. He said he knew the journey would not hurt him, and that he was anxious to go. So much did this subject work upon his mind that he interfered with his sleep, and he rested but little before midnight. After that he slept as soundly as at any time during the present week.

The usual census was administered at 1 o'clock. At 2:20 the president took nourishment by the mouth and at 3:30 was sponged off and given more food. No stomach disturbance had occurred up to 10 o'clock this morning. While the president is thinking so much about going away from Washington preparations for the journey are progressing. Beginning at midnight a gang of men have been busy laying the track on Sixth street, and at 10 o'clock this morning had completed a two hundred yard extension of the Baltimore and Potomac track to Pennsylvania avenue so that the president's bed can be placed on a wagon at the White House, and the wheels need not leave the asphalt until the wagon is by the side of the car. All three cars which are to make up the president's train are now at the depot.

Workmen are busy putting the finishing touches on the Eastlake combination car, which was sent from Altoona last night. The seats have all been taken out and the car has been thoroughly renovated. A false top has been put in a few inches below the regular roof of the car, in order to give the air an opportunity to circulate between it and the roof, so as to keep the car cool. The partition has been taken out and replaced by folding doors, and storm doors have been added to the platform doors.

Wire game has been set on the outside of the car, completely enclosing the interior apartment to keep it free from the dust. The inside has been hung with heavy curtains and Brussels carpets have been laid on the floor. The bed has been placed in its position and mattresses of the very best make have been provided. Two large ice boxes have also been placed in the car, filled with ice. The sleeping apartment is about thirty feet long and has nine windows on each side. There are shades and screens so that light and ventilation can be regulated.

The railroad company have arranged the mattress frame between two inner curtains. This frame is laid on inch plank fastened to the sides of the car, so that it just clears the floor. This, however, will doubtless be replaced by a water mattress. The bottom of the car is ballasted with iron. All arrangements were completed to-day, and if the president's condition will allow, and no storm arises, he will probably be moved to-morrow morning.

Up to 1 o'clock the president had passed the day as favorably as yesterday. The only difference has been the increase in the president's pulse. Since the noon bulletin his pulse has reached 110, and has fluctuated in that range during the forenoon. The temperature remained a degree above the normal since the forenoon.

The physicians say that no alarm has been occasioned by the high pulse and temperature. The president has not gained since yesterday.

The high pulse is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the president's deep anxiety regarding his removal. He is exceedingly anxious for the removal and his constant thinking about it causes some irritation. At the White House the people say that the time for the departure has not been fixed. The surgeons are examining the car this afternoon. All will be in readiness to start to-morrow morning, but the condition of the president will have all to do with the time of leaving. He has had no vomiting to-day.

CAN HE GO TO-DAY?

The question of the president's condition narrowed down to-day to whether he will be able to go to Long Branch to-morrow. The general opinion is that he will. Arrangements are being made for that purpose. The doctors claim that the Long Branch trip is not merely a last resort, but will prove beneficial. Dr. Woodward is the only one who made objections, and he submits to the majority. The president is very anxious to go.

The physicians' bulletins to-day are favorable. They have shown at least that the patient has more than held his own notwithstanding his general condition previously reported, and that he is better than for several days past. This situation of affairs was expressed by Dr. Agnew to a friend this morning.

Dr. Bliss said this morning that the president's pulse was not at all alarming, and his general condition good. Unless some new complication arose he thought he could be moved to-morrow with safety.

Dr. Boynton said this afternoon

that the president was better than for a week.

He said that the pulse was high but firm and good and the general condition satisfactory. He would certainly be able to go to-morrow. The gland is doing well and the wound looks better. The stomach is doing its full part and the president is taking nourishment of the same character and variety as for several days. At 5 p. m. Dr. Bliss stated that the plan then was to move the president early to-morrow. Everything will be in readiness for him by that time and it will then only be necessary for the surgeons to give orders.

Of course, if the president should suffer an unfavorable turn to-night, the entire plan will be changed. The immediate time of the departure depends upon the president's condition. If favorable, a half hour would be sufficient to have men and things ready to move him. He will be moved between 5 and 8 a. m.—most likely at six. Everything depends on circumstances. Every precaution will be used to prevent disturbance of him on the way, and the people watching the transfer at the white house are cautioned to refrain from any demonstration that might excite the public and lead to serious consequences. He will be screened from public gaze. The route will be down Pennsylvania avenue to Sixth street, where the car will be in waiting. The special train will move off as soon as the president is on his bed, unless the trip down the avenue may have fatigued or excited him, in which event it will be held until he regains his composure.

He will be taken to the depot on the bed on which he now lies. The only transfer will be made at the railroad car when he will be lifted from his present bed and put on a specially prepared bed. Men specially trained for the purpose will carry the president on his bed from the sick room down the wide stairway to the north front of the white house, where a conveyance will be found awaiting. This covered wagon was built for heavy travel, has a smooth, easy motion and is large enough to accommodate the president's bedstead, and such of the physicians and nurses as may be selected to accompany him on the drive to the depot. The vehicle of transfer selected will be an Adams express treasury wagon, selected because of its better length than others inspected. It is on a level with the car and a platform will be built at the White House, so that it can be backed up to the bed.

Dr. Bliss gave his orders that the wagon be in readiness at the White House to-morrow at 5:30 a. m. The railroad people have decided to leave the question of speed to the surgeons. On a trial trip to-day after the train had started Col. Rockwell threw himself on the mattress and soon satisfied himself it would ride easy. Dr. Bliss then laid down on it and it was found to ride perfectly satisfactory. The train was run at different rates of speed, and the length of the trip was estimated.

To the surprise of some there was less vibratory motion than at a slower rate, and it is likely that this will be the standard. In making the removal to Long Branch very little that snacks of business will be taken from the White House. Mr. Brown will not take the papers bearing upon the official business, and the only business transacted at Long Branch will relate to the president's condition.

At the request of Mrs. Garfield no one will be allowed to accompany the party except those whose presence is necessary, and no provisions are made for representatives of the press. They will not be allowed on the train. The cabinet officers will not be included in the party. It will consist of the assistant of the attending surgeons, Dr. Agnew, Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Rockwell, Dr. Boynton, Gen. Swain, Col. Rockwell, Secretary Brown, and possibly Col. Corbin and one or two others.

None of the clerks or doorkeepers will go on the train. Whoever is needed will be sent for. Mr. Pruden will be in charge of the white house, which will be closed for repairs.

People of Washington will hold an union service at Lutheran memorial church from 10:30 to 12 to-morrow in recognition of the proclamation setting the day apart for prayer for the president.

Preparations continue to go forward. The train was all in readiness before 10 p. m., and the express wagon was before the door by dark, although it had been ordered to be there only before daylight. Little by little the paraphernalia of the trip had been conveyed to the depot during the evening, and the impression prevailed before 10 p. m. that the start would be made by daylight. The doctors were rather reticent regarding the matter, but it was no secret that some plan was to be adopted to avoid as much of a crowd as possible. Secretary Lincoln and Major Brock, chief of police, had a conference early in the evening in regard to the military and police escort to the wagon down the avenue. This will be sufficient to keep back the crowds.

AT THE SEA SHORE.

LONG BRANCH, September 5.—A number of workmen have been employed all day in preparing Charles G. Franklin's cottage for the reception of the president. Jesse Grant, whose cottage fronts Elber Hall, has offered his cottage.

Preparations are nearly completed for the reception of the president. The Franklin cottage is ready for occupancy at any moment. The south portion of the Elberon, which is closest to the cottage, has been vacated and is being prepared for the use of the attending surgeons and an adjoining cottage is in readiness for the president and family. The depot stands on the bluffs fifty feet above the roadway and Dr. Hamilton fears that in the descent the president will be jarred.

So the railroad authorities began the erection of a trestle to the cottage from a point about 2,000 feet above the station where the track strikes an

almost level stretch, making a wide rounding curve with scarcely a perceptible decline. The distance will be less than half a mile from the main line to the cottage. To-night forty men were placed at work laying the trestle. The orders are to have it completed by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The master mechanic of the road says it will be finished up to the door of Franklin's cottage by 8 o'clock in the morning.

Orders have been issued to the train dispatchers of the New York and Long Branch division of the Central New Jersey railway and James Burgard, Freehold division of the Pennsylvania railroad, that after the presidential party reaches Monmouth Junction the track between Jamesburg and Long Branch is to be kept clear of passenger and freight cars for four hours, and for one hour after the wounded executive is safely brought to the cottage. The weather is warm, with a cooling southeast breeze, and it is thought the threatened storm of last night will not occur. Many handsome floral gifts intended for the sick-chamber were sent to Elberon to-day. The evening bulletin was generally accepted as an improvement on its two predecessors of the day. The fact alone that the pulse had gone down was significant enough to make people more at ease. During the evening the best information from the sick-room was to the effect that the president was continuing to do well, and nothing seemed to delay the proposed departure to-morrow.

MONDAY'S BULLETINS.

7 A. M. BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—According to Dr. Bliss the president has passed a comfortable night. Before midnight his sleep was not as good as after that hour, on account of his anxiety about his removal. When his pulse was last taken it was 105.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8 A. M.—The president was somewhat restless during Sunday and the early part of the night, but slept well after midnight. He has taken by the mouth and retained the nourishment prescribed this morning. This morning his pulse is less frequent than yesterday. His temperature is a degree above normal. Pulse 102, temperature 99, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, R. REYNOLDS, J. W. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, D. H. AGNEW, F. H. HAMILTON.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN, ONE P. M.

The president's condition has not materially changed since the last bulletin was issued, except that there is some increase in the frequency of the pulse. He has eaten with some relish the nourishment administered by mouth and had no return of gastric irritability. Pulse 114, temperature 99.5, respiration 18.

SIX P. M. BULLETIN.

No material change has taken place in the condition of the president since this morning. The medical officers continue to improve and the wound remains about the same. The pulse was less frequent than at noon. At present it is 108, temperature 99.8, respiration 18. Should no untoward symptoms prevent, it is hoped to remove the president to Long Branch to-morrow.

MIDNIGHT BULLETIN.

The bustle of preparation for the removal of the president has subsided. Everything is quiet about the whole house and the president is resting well and is less affected by the anticipated removal than was expected. The doctors are asleep. It is not thought that any obstacle will arise to prevent the removal early this morning.

THIS MORNING'S BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 6, 1 A. M.—At this hour the White House is very quiet. The oppressive heat of the day and early night is not now so apparent, and the president has been benefited by the change and is now sleeping quietly.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Two Trains in France Collide—Twenty People Killed.

National Associated Press.

PARIS, September 5.—A terrible calamity has occurred on the line of the Lyons and Mediterranean railway, near Charleton. A train from Charbon, bound for Lyons, meeting an obstacle jumped the rails, and while thus thrown across the track, a train from Lyons ran into it. Twenty persons were killed and many others wounded. This accident is one of the most terrible that has occurred on a French railroad for years.

Later telegrams from the scene of the railroad disaster at Charleton report that thirty-three people were killed and as many more injured.

Death of Sefton, the Comedian.

National Associated Press.

DETROIT, September 5.—J. O. Sefton, the well known actor, died this morning at the Franklin House, of a rupture, supposed to have been received while sparring with another actor one day last week. Mr. Sefton was a member of W. H. Powers' dramatic company. He was about 60 years of age, born in England, and has been a well known comedian on the American stage for upwards of forty years.